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SAN FRANCISCO 1970 population characteristics

A REPORT BASED UPON THE 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION & HOUSING
PREPARED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

CENTER FOR REAL ESTATE AND URBAN ECONOMICS
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SAN FRANCISCO 1970

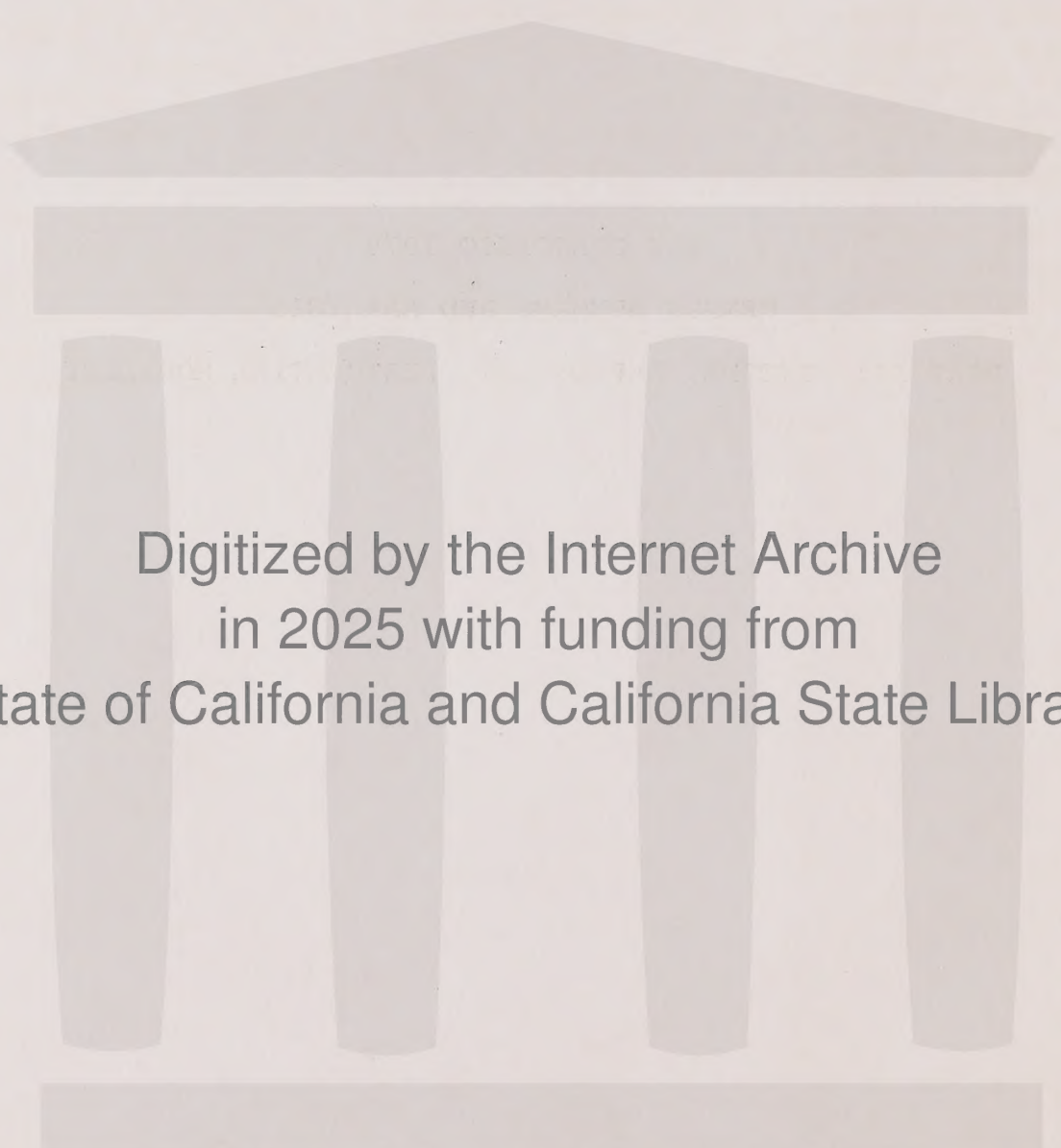
CENSUS SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

PART II: INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

A Report Based upon the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

Prepared by the San Francisco Department of City Planning

April 1973



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P R E F A C E

This report is a part of the continuing analysis and presentation of information relevant to the comprehensive planning process. The decennial census of population and housing provides one of the most important resources of information about the state of the city. Used as symptomatic indicators, census materials enable policy makers to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and to revise them if they are not meeting desired public goals.

The Department of City Planning serves as the Census Key Agency for San Francisco. As such, it not only participates in the considerable preparation for each Census, but also, within the limits of staff and budgetary resources, makes the results of the Census available to interested users, public and private. This report, and others, are intended to serve both informative and evaluative functions.

A Note on Sources Used in This Report

Unless otherwise noted, the sources of information used in this report are as follows:

- 1950: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II Characteristics of the Population, Part 5, California, Chapter B., U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1952.
- 1960: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, General Social and Economic Characteristics, California, Final Report PC(1)-6C., U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1962.
- 1970: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970. General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC(1)-C6, California, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

To simplify the citation of materials from these sources, the following form will be used in the report:

1970 (89)-571

This indicates that for the 1970 data, the document is the one cited above for 1970, the information may be found in table 89 on page 571. In instances where identical tables are used for several tables in a series, the standard notation ibid. will be used.

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S U M M A R Y

INCOME

The Income of Families

Median family income (adjusted to offset inflation) rose, for San Franciscans, from \$5,766 in 1949 to \$9,530 in 1969, a real increase of 65 percent.

The income of families in San Francisco and the Bay Area improved considerably in the twenty year period since 1949. There was a conspicuous decline in the percentage of San Francisco families reporting earnings of less than \$5,000 (66.9 percent in 1949 to 18.7 percent in 1969) and an increase in those reporting earnings of \$10,000 or more (4.9 percent to 52.9 percent).

In 1949, San Francisco ranked third in median family income relative to the nine Bay Area counties. In 1969, the position was seventh. This change in rank suggests not only that there has been a decline in middle income families in the city, but that the surrounding counties have middle income residents in increasing numbers, not only from the city, but from the population of new families entering the Bay Area. The figures indicate that the greatest increase in adjusted median income from 1949 to 1969 occurred in Santa Clara County (108.4 percent), the least in Sonoma County (54.6 percent), with San Francisco at 65.3 percent. The average change for the nine Bay Area counties was 83.5 percent. The intensive industrialization of Santa Clara County is probably most responsible for its dramatic showing. By contrast, a mature city like San Francisco with a highly developed base tends to display less dramatic gains.

The Income of Unrelated Individuals

Between 1959 and 1969, adjusted median incomes of unrelated individuals in San Francisco increased 17.2 percent from \$3,316 to \$3,886. By comparison with other Bay Area counties, this change placed San Francisco third, following San Mateo's figure of \$4,815 and Marin's \$4,231. Symptomatic of the increasing attraction of nearby suburban communities for the "singles" population at their peak earning power, the figures for San Francisco also reflect the influence of the relatively large population of the elderly living on greatly reduced incomes. Despite this, and suburban competition, San Francisco's relatively high rank and median income suggest it has not lost its attractiveness for the single person.

Type of Income

Although 1969 median family income of San Franciscans ranked seventh in Bay Area counties, per capita income (total income divided by total population) was third. The figure, \$4,289, is composed of income derived from various sources, among them wages and salaries, self-employment, social security, public assistance, and "other" sources. The latter category includes income from such widely separated origins as unemployment insurance and dividends from stocks. In San Francisco, wages and salaries are reported as a major share of household income, followed by "other" income. The significance of the other income category is that, despite the diversity of sources, it is sufficiently large to increase the per capita income beyond what might be expected given the median figures. This suggests that, despite the number of elderly poor, minority unemployed, and those receiving public assistance, a significant portion of San Francisco residents received substantial income from "blue chip" sources such as investment and rents.

Income and Family Budget

Statistics are available on the "typical" budget for a family of four in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. While not strictly applicable to San Francisco, owing to variation in family size and composition, it permits a general sense of the relation of family median income as reported for the city and the SMSA to the 1970 budget figure. According to the 1970 formulation, a so-called intermediate budget for the SMSA would be \$11,381. This is somewhat higher than the median family income figure reported for San Francisco (\$10,503). There is a strong suggestion that the "middle" income sector of the city is giving way to income ranges both above and below it.

EMPLOYMENT

Occupation

For the period 1950-1970, little change occurred in the general composition of the occupation of San Francisco residents. In 1950, at 22 percent of the total employed residents, the largest single group were classified as clerical workers. In 1950, however, the second largest group was craftsmen and foremen (12.4 percent). By 1970, this group had declined to 8.4 percent, being preceded in share by professional and technical (17.6 percent), clerical (28.9 percent), operatives (10.2 percent), and service workers (14.3 percent). The trend in the decline of craftsmen, operatives and laborers as a share of the labor force is noted not only in San Francisco but in the rest of the Bay Area as well. Similarly, the growth of the professional, clerical, and service worker class has gained substantially in the rest of the Bay Area.

Industry

Although San Francisco's share of employment in Bay Area industries has declined from 32.5 percent in 1950 to 17.5 percent in 1970, the four industries which ranked highest in 1950 continue to do so in 1970. They are: Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate; transportation services except railroads and trucking; selected personal services; and eating and drinking. The "F.I.R.E." group claims the largest share of employed San Francisco residents, and, indeed, San Franciscans' 28 percent share of Bay Area residents employed in this industry far outweighs its 17 percent share of total Bay Area employment. The data contained in this report confirm the evolution of the city into a management-information-handling, service-oriented economy. It also points up the paradox of a city whose major employers may require skills not readily matched by the locally unemployed residents.

Class of Worker

Since 1950, those classified as private wage and salary workers have declined as a percentage of the total work force in San Francisco (76.2 percent to 73.6 percent) while government workers have increased (13.3 percent to 19.1 percent). In the rest of the Bay Area, the share of private wage and salary workers increased as a share (70.3 percent to 73.4 percent), as have government workers (15.3 percent to 18.9 percent). In both San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area, the share of employment declined for those who stated they were self-employed.

Place of and Journey to Work

In 1970 as in 1960 a very high percentage of San Franciscans live and work locally (86.7 percent in 1960, 80.7 percent in 1970) compared with the rest of the Bay Area (74.3 percent in 1960, 69.8 percent in 1970). A relatively small share of San Franciscans (6.5 percent in 1960, 9.8 percent in 1970) work outside San Francisco by comparison with the rest of the Bay Area (20.9 percent in 1960, 23.3 percent in 1970). While the use of the automobile as a means of getting to work has increased from 39.3 percent of employed residents in 1960 to 48.9 percent in 1970, it is still far lower than that reported for the rest of the Bay Area (74.9 percent in 1960, 83.9 percent in 1970). Correspondingly, transit patronage for the city remains high, over 35 percent for the two years compared with 6 percent or less for the rest of the Bay Area. At the time of the Census, neither BART nor the Golden Gate Transit District were in operation, and these systems, coupled with the energy crisis, may increase the transit patronage significantly by 1980.

From 1960 to 1970, of the employed population of the five county SMSA, an increase of 1.9 percent (398,151 to 405,729) reported San Francisco as their place of work. Thus, San Francisco remains the major employer of the immediate five county resident labor force, claiming a greater share of employed residents (40.2 percent) in 1970 than in 1960 (39.5 percent). San Francisco offers a major source of employment to residents of Marin and San Mateo counties. Changes in transportation systems will have an especially profound effect on the relationship between East Bay counties and San Francisco in the future.

RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY

A greater proportion of San Franciscans tended to remain in the same house for the five year periods preceding the Census years 1960 and 1970 than in the rest of the Bay Area. While residential mobility within the city declined from 1960 to 1970 it increased for the rest of the Bay Area. Migration from other states declined for San Francisco and increased for the rest of the Bay Area; migration from abroad increased sharply for the rest of the Bay Area and slightly for San Francisco.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope of this Report

The purpose of this report is to bring to publication information about selected social and economic characteristics of the people of San Francisco as they were revealed by the Census of 1970. In so doing, comparisons will be made, wherever possible, with the rest of the nine-county Bay Area, to provide an appropriate regional context for San Francisco. Comparisons will also be made with earlier censuses, going back to 1950.

Within the scope of this report, it would be impossible to discuss all of the material to be found in the census reports. Hence, a selection of three topics has been made in the belief that these represent major interests of the public for whom this report is written. These topics are: income, occupation, and residential mobility. For the most part, the report will discuss information about the entire area and population of the city. Analysis of census information for the various races and districts of the city reported in the Census has been done in other departmental reports, e.g., the Chinatown Report, or has been or is being undertaken by other agencies. If further analysis seems desirable, it may be included in future work programs for the Department.

Included in the 1973-74 Work Program of the Department is a project that will permit work to be done on the analysis of information for the fifteen planning areas of the city if resources permit.

Particular subjects such as unemployment, education, and poverty, which are the concern of other City agencies, will not be treated in this publication. Those agencies have analyzed and published information in greater detail than would be possible within the scope of this report.

Census Information

In the previous report, Census Summary and Analysis, the taking of censuses and the delivery of information was treated. While that discussion applies to the data upon which this report is based, some additional comments are necessary. The previous report was based on information collected from every household in the city. This report is based not only upon that information, but upon a "sample" of households who are asked questions in greater detail. "Sampling" is a technique which permits the information collected from a few households to stand for the whole from which it is taken. The census relies upon five,

fifteen, or twenty households in every hundred to provide detailed information which could not feasibly be collected from every household.

The information obtained from the sample is "inflated" to represent the total population. Thus, twenty interviews are multiplied by a factor of five to obtain information about one hundred households. The factors used vary with the kinds of questions asked and on other circumstances which are taken into account in weighting the sampled data. In using sampled data, the question of error can be treated and is in census publications. This consideration is especially important when one is dealing with small populations, where the variation of the sample from the population it represents may be considerable. However, as the size of the population studied increases, the variation of the sampled information from the "real" information tends to decrease. In this report, our subject, the City and the Bay Area, is sufficiently large to allow us to treat the sampled data as though they are the data we would have obtained if everyone in the population had been questioned.

To provide a sense of the change which has taken place, the report includes information from previous censuses. It is not always possible to make direct, item by item comparisons with previous census years because the information collected varies with each census. At times, the item is the same, but the unit of collection is such that it renders comparison impossible. For example, the range of income has changed progressively upward since 1950, when the maximum upper limit was \$10,000, to 1970's upper limit of \$50,000. This makes comparison of higher income ranges impossible from published data. In other instances, items may not be included or their definition so changed that comparison is rendered impossible. It is particularly difficult, at times, to determine comparability of items especially when they appear to mean the same thing. Reliance upon the Bureau of Census technical definitions is the only recourse.

As in the first report, San Francisco will be compared as often as possible with the other eight counties that comprise the rest of the Bay Area to provide a regional sense in the understanding of the city's role. In addition, there will be some comparisons with the central cities of California and other statistical entities to attempt to point out the position of San Francisco.

I N C O M E

A measure of the economic well-being is to be had from figures which describe the income of a community's residents. Since 1940, income data have been collected with each census. For the purposes of this report, we shall compare figures from the 1950, '60, and '70 Census. Before the analysis, however, it is well to consider what income means as it is used in the census report.

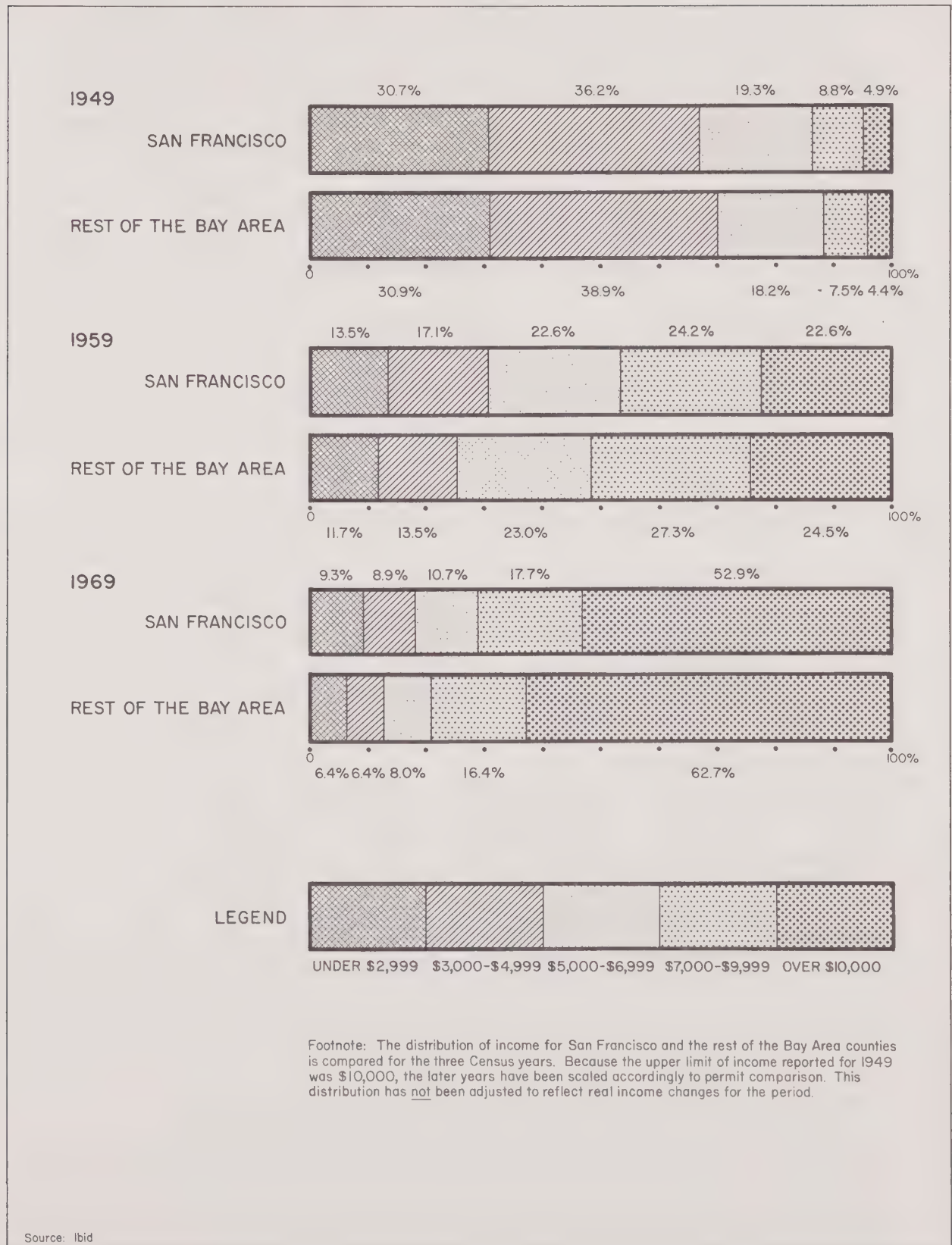
FIGURE 1
ITEMS IN CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO INCOME¹

40. Earnings in 1969-- <i>Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</i>	
a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs? <i>(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)</i>	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None
b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own non-farm business, professional practice, or partnership? <i>(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)</i>	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None
c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? <i>(Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)</i>	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None
41. Income other than earnings in 1969-- <i>Fill parts a, b, and c. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</i>	
a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None
b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? <i>Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.</i>	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None
c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? <i>Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.)</i>	\$ _____ .00 <i>(Dollars only)</i> OR O None

¹These questions were asked of 20 percent of the households.

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME, SAN FRANCISCO AND THE REST OF THE BAY AREA • 1949-1969

FIGURE 2



Information on income, as asked in the 1970 Census questionnaire, represents the basic information asked of twenty of every hundred households. While every sampled household was asked to complete the information, the accuracy of the response, being neither subject to audit nor penalty, is highly variable. Thus, income information gathered by the census is apt to be influenced by those subjective inhibitions of the respondent which govern sensitive and confidential areas. Despite this, the figures given by the census serve as useful indicators especially if they are interpreted in a general context. It is well to bear in mind that the data presented here are indicative rather than precise. It is important also to remember that these figures are not strictly comparable with figures derived from other sources. Thus, they cannot really be updated directly through data developed by the Current Population Surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census, or the wage studies undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or statistics released by the Internal Revenue Service. Notwithstanding these limitations, census data provide both comprehensive coverage of the resident population and three decades of time series comparisons.

The Distribution of Family Income, San Francisco and the Rest of the Bay Area, 1949, 1959, 1969

To place the distribution of the income of families (as contrasted with unrelated individuals) in perspective, it is useful to describe the distributions for three census years, 1950, 1960 and 1970. This description provides a sense of the changing pattern of income over time. Income distributions are given for San Francisco and for the other eight Bay Area counties. (See Figure 2.)

Change in income from 1949 to 1969 for both San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area has been dramatic. Family income has, in general, increased (though as we shall later see, not by as much as the unadjusted figures would indicate) and the proportion of families whose income was reported as greater than \$10,000 has risen from fewer than five percent to better than 50 percent. Correspondingly, the proportion of those families whose income was given as less than \$3,000 declined from 30 percent in 1949 to less than ten percent in 1969. This general tendency towards improvement in the income of families is, of course, a national phenomenon in which the local counties participate.

While on a general level the well being of the residents of the Bay Area has obviously improved, closer examination of the figure reveals a discrepancy in that improvement. In 1949 the income distribution for San Francisco was slightly better than that of the rest of the Bay Area counties. Fewer families reported earnings of under \$5,000 in San Francisco (66.9 percent) compared with the rest of the Bay Area (69.9 percent) while more

reported incomes of over \$10,000 (4.9 percent) as contrasted with the remaining Bay counties (4.4 percent). This is not dramatically different, but the indication in 1949 was that San Francisco residents were at least as well off as those living in other Bay Area counties. By contrast, the figures for 1969 show a changing distribution of income for the city, one which no longer parallels that of the other Bay counties. Those families with incomes of less than \$5,000 comprise 18.7 percent of San Francisco families while those with incomes of \$10,000 or more make up slightly more than half of the family population (52.9 percent). For the rest of the Bay Area, 12.8 percent of families have incomes of less than \$5,000 and 62.7 percent are reported to have incomes of \$10,000 or more.

It is apparent that although there has been a general improvement in family income in San Francisco as in the rest of the Bay Area, the improvement in the city has not kept pace throughout the years with that of its sister counties.

TABLE 1

RANK OF BAY AREA COUNTIES BY MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (UNADJUSTED)
FOR 1949, 1959, 1969

Rank	1949		1959		1969	
	County	Amount	County	Amount	County	Amount
1	San Mateo	\$4,467	Marin	\$8,110	Marin	\$13,935
2	Marin	4,286	San Mateo	8,103	San Mateo	13,222
3	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>3,923</u>	Sta Clara	7,417	Sta Clara	12,456
4	Alameda	3,840	Cta Costa	7,327	Cta Costa	12,423
5	Cta Costa	3,808	Alameda	6,766	Alameda	11,133
6	Sta Clara	3,689	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>6,717</u>	Napa	10,738
7	Solano	3,648	Napa	6,524	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>10,503</u>
8	Napa	3,449	Solano	6,140	Solano	9,880
9	Sonoma	3,087	Sonoma	5,725	Sonoma	7,729

Sources: For 1949 income data, 1950 (45)-176, 177
 For 1959 income data, 1960 (87)-433-438
 For 1969 income data, 1970 (124)-1058-1062

The figure for the median family income tells us that half of the families enjoyed incomes above it and half below. Although San Francisco has fallen from the third to the seventh rank from 1949 to 1969, its place in the range of the medians is not so alarming as its rank might indicate.

TABLE 2

RANGE OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1949-1969,
AND PLACE OF SAN FRANCISCO WITHIN THE RANGE

Year	Range of Median	San Francisco	San Francisco's Place in Range of Median
1949	\$3,087 - \$4,467	\$3,923	.61
1959	5,725 - 8,110	6,717	.42
1969	7,729 - 13,935	10,503	.45

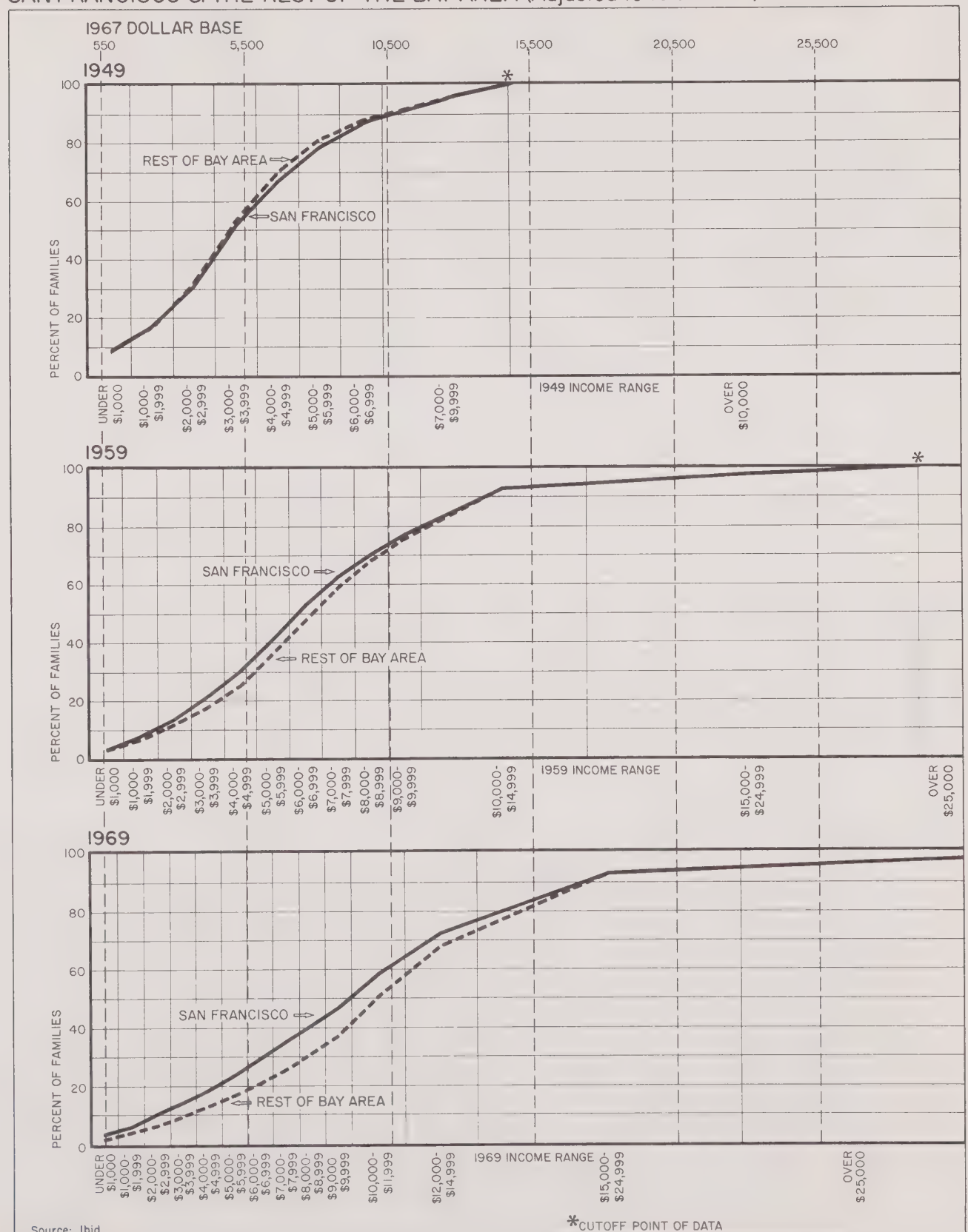
Sources: Ibid.

Income distributions for the three census years have been adjusted to reflect the changing value of the dollar. The year for which the dollar is standardized at 100 is 1967, and the adjustments for each of the census years are as follows: 1949, 67.6; 1959, 86.1; 1969, 110.2. In concrete terms, this means that for every one hundred dollars worth of goods the consumer purchased in 1967, only sixty-seven dollars and sixty cents would have been required in 1949, and eighty-six dollars and ten cents in 1959. However, in 1969, the consumer would have had to pay one hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents for the same hundred dollars worth of goods. The adjustments are made to show the changing purchasing power of the dollar over time and to give a more accurate reflection of the improvements in income. From these figures, the dramatic decline in the purchasing power of the dollar for the twenty year period may be readily observed.

When median family incomes for the three years are adjusted to 1967 dollars, the comparison of figures in terms of "real" income, or what the dollars would actually buy, can be made.

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME, 1949, 1959, 1969
SAN FRANCISCO & THE REST OF THE BAY AREA (Adjusted to 1967=100)

FIGURE 3



Source: Ibid

TABLE 3

RELATIVE CHANGE IN MEDIAN INCOME
ADJUSTED TO 1967 DOLLARS (1967 = 100),
BAY AREA COUNTIES, 1949-1959, 1959-1969, 1949-1969
RANKED BY GREATEST 1949-1969 CHANGE

County	Adjusted Medians		Percent Change	Adjusted Median		1949-1969 Percent Change	Rank
	1949	1959		1969	Percent Change		
Sta Clara	\$5,422	\$8,614	58.9%	\$11,302	31.2%	108.4%	1
Cta Costa	5,597	8,509	52.0	11,272	32.0	101.4	2
Marin	6,300	9,418	49.5	12,644	34.3	100.7	3
Napa	5,070	7,576	49.2	9,743	28.6	92.2	4
San Mateo	6,566	9,410	43.3	11,997	27.5	82.7	5
Alameda	5,644	7,858	39.2	10,102	28.6	78.9	6
Solano	5,362	7,130	32.9	8,965	25.7	67.2	7
S.F.	5,766	7,801	35.3	9,530	22.2	65.3	8
Sonoma	4,537	6,649	46.6	7,013	5.5	54.6	9
Average	5,584	8,107	45.2	10,285	26.1	83.5	

Sources: Ibid.

In terms of the greatest real gain, Santa Clara County tops the list at over 100 percent, closely followed by Contra Costa and Marin Counties. The aggressive industrialization of Santa Clara County which has transformed it from a largely agricultural base to an industrial one is most responsible. Contra Costa is next on the list at slightly more than 100 percent and its rate is probably due as much to its suburban residential development as to its industrialization. In Marin, with relatively little industry, the causes are clearly its desirability as a residence for highly paid managerial and professional people, many of whom work in San Francisco. Less spectacular in their growth for the two periods were the more established urban counties, San Mateo, Alameda, and San Francisco, with the more rural counties, Sonoma and Solano, trailing for the opposite reasons. It is interesting to note that the greatest growth in real income occurred between 1949 and 1959; though the apparent increases between 1959 and 1969 were larger, inflation cancelled much of the progress.

TABLE 4

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1969
SAN FRANCISCO AND SELECTED PLACES

<u>The State</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>The Bay Area</u>	<u>Median</u>
State	\$10,732	San Francisco SMSA	\$11,802
Central Cities	10,488	San Jose SMSA	12,456
Urban Fringe	11,519	Santa Rosa SMSA	9,673
Los Angeles SMSA	10,972	Vallejo-Napa SMSA	10,159
Los Angeles	10,535	<u>San Francisco</u>	10,503
		Oakland	9,626
		Berkeley	9,987
		Richmond	10,363
		Urban Balance	13,172

Source: 1970 (89)-557 ff.

The Income of Unrelated Individuals, 1960 and 1970

The income of unrelated individuals is a significant factor in a city such as San Francisco. Unfortunately, this subject has not been dealt with as extensively in census data for earlier years than 1970 and in order to make our comparisons we are limited to the comparison of median income for the years 1959 and 1969. In the following table the median income figures are presented, adjusted to account for cost of living increases, and changes in the medians for the two years compared.

While there is not sufficient information to generalize broadly, the figures in this table clearly show that the income position of unrelated individuals in the counties and places surrounding San Francisco is changing. The higher income figures and gains for Contra Costa, Marin, San Mateo and Santa Clara demonstrate the increasing attractiveness of these counties for single individuals, probably in the peak wage earning bracket, both as places to live and probably as places to work. The

TABLE 5

MEDIAN INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, 1959 AND 1969

<u>County</u>	1959 Median		1969 Median		Percent Change (adjusted)
	<u>Given</u>	<u>Adjusted*</u>	<u>Given</u>	<u>Adjusted*</u>	
Alameda	\$1,962	\$2,278	\$3,126	\$2,836	24.5%
Contra Costa	2,142	2,487	3,918	3,555	42.9
Marin	2,403	2,790	4,663	4,231	51.6
Napa	1,661	1,929	2,398	2,176	12.8
San Francisco	2,855	3,316	4,283	3,886	17.2
San Mateo	3,159	3,669	5,306	4,815	31.2
Santa Clara	1,893	2,198	3,648	3,310	50.6
Solano	1,891	2,196	2,713	2,462	12.1
Sonoma	1,633	1,897	2,300	2,087	10.0
<u>Places</u>					
Oakland	2,289	2,658	3,303	2,997	12.7
San Jose	1,858	2,157	2,961	2,687	24.6

*1967 = 100

Sources: 1960 (76)-357,365; (86)-433, 435-438
1970 (89)-570-571; (124)-1059-1062

figures for San Francisco indicate that it still retains the power to attract the unrelated individual, for it remains in third place, having dropped only one rank since 1959. Coupled with this rank, it must be borne in mind that although the data do not show it, a large proportion of the lower income attributed to unrelated individuals in the city reflects the high number of single elderly persons who must live in greatly reduced circumstances. Since it is probable that the proportion of the elderly poor is significantly lower in the outlying counties and places, the picture for San Francisco, could this factor be accounted for, would probably improve. Yet another factor is the influence of racial and ethnic immigration and of minority unemployment which tend to affect San Francisco and Oakland more severely than the rest of the Bay Area.

Type of Income for Families and Unrelated Individuals

The source of income is useful information for anyone who wishes to understand the city. Such questions as the amount of income from public assistance and social security may provide answers to certain key issues which face the city. This information is available only for the 1970 Census, so no comparison with past years is possible.

TABLE 6

TYPE OF INCOME FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN PERCENT

Families	Wage or Salary	Nonfarm Self Employment	Farm Self Employment	Social Security	Public Assistance or Public Welfare	Other	Total Number of Families (or Unrelated Individuals below)
California Central Cities	86.1	12.2	0.6	18.0	9.3	34.0	1,784,332
San Francisco	83.7	12.5	0.4	22.9	9.2	45.4	165,342
Rest of Bay Area	88.3	12.2	1.1	15.2	6.9	43.4	989,467
<u>Unrelated Individuals</u>							
California Central Cities	65.9	7.9	---	23.1	9.3	32.9	1,125,606
San Francisco	67.9	4.8	0.2	20.7	8.2	34.7	182,015
Rest of Bay Area	66.8	4.5	0.4	21.9	7.9	35.6	404,915

Note: Percentages will not add since categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: 1970 (89)-Ibid.

In considering the sources of family income, San Francisco differs little from the rest of the central cities of the state save in two categories, social security and other income. In the former, it is higher by several points than the state average and even higher than the rest of the Bay Area. In the latter, the difference is significant by comparison with state figures, less dissimilar from the Bay Area. With respect to unrelated individuals, there is considerably less disparity. If one considers the per capita income for the central cities of the state, for the counties of the Bay Area, and for San Francisco, the importance of the role of other income may become apparent.

TABLE 7

PER CAPITA INCOME

Central Cities, California	\$3,742
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA	4,122
Bay Area Counties	
Alameda	3,718
Contra Costa	3,971
Marin	4,813
Napa	3,277
<u>San Francisco</u>	<u>4,289</u>
San Mateo	4,851
Santa Clara	3,855
Solano	3,094
Sonoma	3,177

Source: 1970 (124)-Ibid.

If the hypothesis is accepted that wages or salaries are relatively uniform (though for some San Francisco residents they may be lower than the rest of the Bay Area's residents) and that the self employment category, while significant, is proportionally small, then the major contribution to the high per capita income of San Francisco residents must come from the "other" income category. The remaining categories, social security and public assistance, would tend to depress the per capita figure, and

farm self employment is sufficiently small not to be considered. The fact that San Francisco's median family income figure ranks seventh in the Bay Area while per capita income is third suggests that the aggregate income, the figure from which the per capita income is derived, is substantially enhanced by upper income bracket families in the city.

An examination of information reveals that the category "other income" may well be a clue to the peculiar income pattern that has been observed for San Francisco. This category includes income derived from such diverse sources as interest, dividends, net income from property rentals and royalties, the "blue chip" end of the scale, and from unemployment insurance benefits, workman's compensation, and subsistence payments under the Manpower Development and Training Program, the "blue collar" side. In the following table, mean income from salaries and wages and from "other" sources are compared.

TABLE 8

MEAN INCOME FIGURES - FAMILIES,
WAGES AND SALARIES AND OTHER

<u>State</u>	<u>Wages and Salaries</u>	<u>Other</u>
Metropolitan Areas	\$11,285	\$2,676
Central Cities	10,940	2,781
Other Urban	11,649	2,553
<u>SMSA's</u>		
SF-Oakland	11,949	3,031
Los Angeles	11,620	2,608
<u>Bay Area Counties</u>		
Alameda	11,240	2,671
Contra Costa	12,584	2,390
Marin	13,522	3,471
Napa	10,651	2,617
San Francisco	10,908	3,696
San Mateo	13,130	3,293
Santa Clara	12,432	2,184
Sonoma	9,600	3,724
Solano	9,861	2,295
<u>Cities</u>		
Los Angeles	11,478	2,849
Oakland	10,191	2,929
San Jose	11,724	1,678
Berkeley	10,462	3,361

Sources: 1970 (68)-416; (89)-Ibid.; (124)-Ibid.

While we do not know the aggregate income derived from other sources, the mean figure suggests that it is substantial. It should be noted that among the Bay Area counties, the mean figure for this category is exceeded only by Sonoma County. It should also be noted that the wage and salary figure for San Francisco is relatively low, yet the per capita income referred to previously was third in rank. Thus, wages and salaries are not necessarily the principal determinant of the high per capita rank. Given the very different sources of the figure for other income, one might suppose that the distribution could well be one in which other payments from the various compensatory programs such as unemployment insurance form a peak at the low end of the income distribution, while proceeds from interest, dividends, etc., form another prominence at the high end of the income distribution, a bimodal distribution in the parlance of statistics. Given the low family income medians and mean income from wages and salaries for the two cities, and the high income from other sources, there is evidence to indicate that these cities have a substantial number of families who derive considerable income from the "blue chip" sources mentioned above. Of the 45.4 percent of San Francisco families who do receive income from this source, the information suggests that some of them, at least, derive a considerable sum of money from this source. Since the mean is biased by extreme values, the pull from the wealthier side of this distribution is sufficiently great to offset the compensation given the poorer families who receive income from unemployment compensation and other social insurance programs included in this group.

Income and Family Budgets

The most immediate and real meaning of income is its role in the standard of living of the residents of the city. In the following table, lower, intermediate, and higher budgets for a family of four are compared for the urban United States and the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA. The family consists of a husband, age 38, his wife (not employed outside the home), and their two children, a boy, thirteen, and a girl, eight. While this family structure is not typical of San Francisco families, generally smaller in size, it serves as a "norm" for comparison. These budgets, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based upon nutritional and health standards determined by scientists and technicians and upon analytical studies of the data reported in surveys. The former were used to determine the expenditures for food, housing and medical care; the latter upon the collective judgments of families about their own patterns of consumption. The budgets are not instruments of precision. They are, rather, an indication of what, in their best judgment, BLS analysts would expect, given the needs and expenditures of families corresponding to these budgets.

TABLE 9

ANNUAL COSTS OF LOWER, INTERMEDIATE AND HIGHER BUDGET, FOUR PERSON FAMILIES, SPRING, 1970

		C o s t o f F a m i l y C o n s u m p t i o n							Other Costs Social Security and Disability Insurance Personal Income Taxes		
		Total Family Consumption	Food	Housing	Transportation	Clothing and Personal Care	Medical Care	Other Family Consumption			
TOTAL BUDGET											
<u>Lower</u>											
Urban U.S.	\$6,960	\$5,553	\$1,905	\$1,429	\$505	\$807	\$562	\$345	\$343	\$345	\$719
SF-Oakland	7,686	6,084	1,948	1,729	519	892	635	361	359	443	800
	% total	79.2%	25.3%	22.5%	6.8%	11.6%	8.3%	4.7%	4.7%	5.8%	10.4%
Index	110	110	102	121	103	111	113	105	---	---	111
<u>Intermediate</u>											
Urban U.S.	\$10,664	\$8,205	\$2,452	\$2,501	\$912	\$1,137	\$564	\$639	\$539	\$387	\$1,533
SF-Oakland	11,381	8,761	2,461	2,813	957	1,228	640	662	557	448	1,613
	% total	76.9%	21.6%	24.7%	8.4%	10.8%	5.6%	5.8%	4.9%	3.9%	14.2%
Index	107	107	100	112	105	108	113	104	---	---	105
<u>Higher</u>											
Urban U.S.	\$15,511	\$11,346	\$3,092	\$3,772	\$1,183	\$1,655	\$588	\$1,056	\$903	\$387	\$2,875
SF-Oakland	16,526	12,064	3,184	4,129	1,231	1,746	670	1,104	939	448	3,075
	% total	73.0%	19.3%	24.9%	7.4%	10.6%	4.1%	6.7%	5.7%	2.7%	18.6%
Index	101	104	106	103	97	105	112	105	---	---	88

Sources: Tables 126-131, pp. 290-295, Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1971, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 1705

The first point to note is that the intermediate budget, \$11,381, is slightly less than the median family income reported for the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA in 1970 (\$11,802) and higher than the median income reported for San Francisco, \$10,503. The measure suggests that more than half of the city's families fall below the intermediate income range. One interpretation of this, given the data that have been presented, is that the so-called "middle income range" of the city is giving way to the income ranges above and below it. It must be borne in mind, when interpreting the statistics, that this is only a suggestion, and not a hard measure of an income range.

The table, in comparing budgets for the urban United States with the San Francisco SMSA, provides a series of "index numbers" in which the U.S. figures are set at 100 and variations of the San Francisco SMSA figures are compared with them. In terms of total budgets, it is interesting to note that as the level of the family budget increases its divergence from the national figure decreases. This also holds for the total family consumption category and for housing, clothing and personal care, medical care, and income taxes. In terms of percentages of family budgets, consumption expenditures occupy a greater share of the lower income budget than the higher, with items like food, clothing and personal care, medical care, and social security and disability insurance showing a relative inelasticity through their obligation of a higher proportion of the lower than the higher family budget.

It must be remembered that these budgets are developed for the entire five county metropolitan area which includes both urban and suburban places. Costs vary throughout the area, some being higher for cities than surrounding areas, and this should be taken into account when evaluating the figures. Deviation from the national norm is consistently higher for medical care. Significantly, this varies little with the size of budget, and, since it is based on an estimate (see above for basis of budget figures), may underestimate the amount actually spent in various family budgets.

EMPLOYMENT

The manner in which San Franciscans and other Bay Area residents earn the money income described in the previous section is the subject of this chapter. The principal topics selected for review are the industries in which residents are employed, their occupations, and their classification into wage earners, the self-employed, government workers and others. Their place of work and how they reached it will also be discussed.

In any discussion of employment, it should be remembered that the census is counting the residents of the area considered, not the employees working in that area. Thus, although the census figures of employed residents for the Bay Area probably approximate closely the employment figures for 1970, they will not include those residents outside the area who commute into any of the nine counties to work, nor will they exclude Bay Area residents who work outside the nine counties.

Occupation

As respondents to the census questionnaire identify the industry which employs them, they also describe their particular duties for their employer. While most of the categories are self evident, the term "operative" is somewhat obscure. According to the Bureau of Census definition, it includes that group of persons who, while not themselves craftsmen, often operate appliances or tools in production processes. This would include many production and assembly line workers who fall in a semi-skilled group as well as (in our tables) truck drivers. It would also include inspectors and process supervisors.

Changes in the proportion of those falling into particular occupation categories have not been dramatic, although those engaged in the professional and clerical categories have tended to increase, those related to the manufacturing processes such as craftsmen, foremen and kindred have declined, and operatives increased but slightly. A similar and probably related decline in laboring employment for both San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area is notable, too.

Although the changes in the composition of employment have not been notable, the changes in numbers have during the two decades.

TABLE 10

PERCENT* OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS, BY OCCUPATION,
SAN FRANCISCO AND REST OF THE BAY AREA, 1950-1970

	1 9 5 0*		1 9 6 0*		1 9 7 0	
	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.
Total Employed	330,616	685,507	331,156	1,042,804	318,311	1,505,046
Occupation:						
Professional Kindred and Technical	10.9%	11.6%	12.2%	15.6%	17.6%	19.1%
Manager, Ad- ministrative, except Farm	10.3	5.9	8.6	9.4	7.9	9.6
Sales Workers	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.7	7.1	8.2
Clerical and Kindred	22.0	13.9	23.9	13.9	28.9	19.9
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	12.4	16.1	9.9	14.8	8.4	13.5
Operatives and Kindred	9.9	15.2	11.5	10.0	10.2	12.3
Laborers, except Farm and Mine	5.3	6.1	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.9
Farm Associated	0.2	3.7	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.9
Service Workers	12.2	8.0	11.9	7.0	14.3	10.8
Private Household Workers	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2

*Percentage will not add to 100 because of large number of non-responses in 1950, 1960. In 1970, non-responses were allocated by the Bureau.

Sources: 1950 (43)-167 ff., 1960 (84)-421 ff., 1970 (122)-1048 ff.

TABLE 11

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1950-1960-1970

SAN FRANCISCO

Occupation	1950	1960	Change %	1970	Change %	1950/ 1970 Change %
Employed	330,616	331,156	0.16	318,311	-3.9	-3.7
Professional, Technical & Kindred	35,915	40,446	12.6	55,878	38.2	55.6
Managers & Administrative except Farm	33,908	28,510	-15.9	25,287	-11.3	-25.4
Sales Workers	30,355	25,219	-16.9	22,705	-9.9	-25.2
Clerical & Kindred	72,841	79,268	8.8	92,173	16.3	26.5
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	40,863	32,838	-19.6	26,901	-18.1	-34.2
Operatives & Kindred	32,783	38,161	16.4	32,599	-14.8	-0.6
Laborers except Farm & Mine	17,628	14,148	-18.1	11,477	-18.9	-33.6
Farm Laborers & Managers	763	736	-3.5	809	9.9	6.0
Service Workers except Private Household	40,269	39,286	-2.4	45,380	15.5	12.7
Private House- hold Workers	6,847	6,946	1.4	5,102	-26.5	-25.5
<hr/>						
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		
Population	775,357	740,316		715,674		
Emp/Pop	42.6%	44.7%		44.5%		

TABLE 11 -- Continued

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION, 1950-1960-1970

REST OF THE BAY AREA

Occupation	1950	1960	Change %	1970	Change %	1950/ 1970 Change %
Employed	685,507	1,042,804	52.1	1,505,046	44.3	119.6
Professional, Technical & Kindred	79,696	162,512	103.9	287,015	76.6	260.1
Managers & Administrative except Farm	40,666	98,400	141.9	145,020	47.4	256.6
Sales Workers	57,611	80,602	39.9	123,530	53.3	114.4
Clerical & Kindred	95,502	145,820	52.7	299,322	105.3	213.4
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	110,517	154,063	39.4	202,814	31.6	83.5
Operatives & Kindred	104,424	104,593	1.6	185,075	76.9	77.2
Laborers except Farm & Mine	41,864	45,987	9.8	58,669	27.6	40.1
Farm Laborers & Managers	25,221	21,984	-12.8	15,050	-31.5	-40.3
Service Workers except Private Household	55,180	73,462	33.5	162,517	120.7	194.5
Private House- hold Workers	14,379	19,270	34.0	17,869	-7.3	24.3
	<u>1950</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>		
Population	1,905,965		2,898,623	3,914,609		
Emp/Pop	32.2%		35.9%	38.4%		

Sources: Ibid.

While overall employment of residents declined slightly in San Francisco, an effect of the general decline in population, a significant increase occurred in the rest of the Bay Area, a not unexpected phenomenon. Again, in San Francisco as in the rest of the Bay Area, professional, technical and kindred workers increased, as did clerical, but though a number of other occupations declined in the city, only the laboring category did so in the rest of the Bay Area. Apart from farm laborers and managers, which can be discounted because of its small size, service workers was the sole category to show an increase for the period. However, despite the decline of total residential employment and the number of categories displaying a drop between 1950 and 1970, the ratio of employed persons to total population remained higher for San Francisco than for the rest of the Bay Area. San Francisco's smaller household size with the implication that many more householders here are in the labor force is probably responsible for this.

Industry

The Census distinguishes a number of separate industrial classifications. For our consideration, we have selected twenty-three major groups. These have been selected because they enable comparisons between the three censuses and the differentiation is sufficiently detailed to permit a picture of the way in which San Francisco both resembles and differs from the rest of the Bay Area.

In 1950 and 1960, San Francisco's share of employed residents exceeded its share of the total of the Bay Area population by several percentage points, but by 1970 the proportions were approximately equal.

Although San Francisco's residents share of total Bay Area employment has been declining from its substantial 32.5 percent in 1950 to 17.5 percent in 1970, the four first ranking industries in 1950 remain the most prominent in 1970: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.); Other Transportation (all forms except those explicitly mentioned below); Other Personal Services; and Eating and Drinking. It is significant that in each of the three census years, those classifications which are associated with services, both public and private, were higher in the ranking on the list and that those which would be considered as manufacturing ranked lower than the proportion of employed residents. Thus, despite a boom in the local construction of high rise buildings and BART in 1970, only 12.2 percent of the Bay Area construction labor force resided in San Francisco.

On the other hand, despite the fact that commuting residents from surrounding counties supply a substantial share of the employment for the F.I.R.E. group, San Francisco with its

TABLE 12

SAN FRANCISCO RESIDENTS SHARE OF BAY AREA EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
BY INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1950, 1960, AND 1970

<u>1950</u>					
Total Employed Residents of Bay Area	1,016,123				
San Francisco Employed Residents	330,616				
San Francisco's Share of Employment	32.5%				
San Francisco's Share of Population	29%				
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share*</u>	<u>Share %</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share</u>	<u>Share %</u>
1	Other Personal Services	51.5%	15	Foods, Bakery, Dairy	31.7%
2	Other Transportation	47.7	16	Railroads & RR Express	29.6
3	F.I.R.E.**	45.7	17	Private Households	28.9
4	Eating, Drinking	43.4	18	Manufacturing	28.2
5	Business Services	41.7	19	Utilities & Sanitary	27.9
6	Wholesale Trade	41.7	20	Repair Services	27.8
7	Trucking, Warehouse	38.9	21	Construction	24.9
8	Other Prof. & Related Svcs.	38.8	22	Educational Services	19.0
9	Entertainment & Recreation	37.0	23	Mining	16.0
10	Hospitals & Medical	36.6			
11	Agriculture, Forest, Fish	34.6			
12	Communications	34.1			
13	Public Administration	33.1			
14	Other Retail Trade	32.9			

*Left-hand column includes all of those industries in which San Francisco residents' share of employment is greater than its share of total Bay Area employment.

**Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

Source: 1950 (43)-167 ff.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

SAN FRANCISCO RESIDENTS SHARE OF BAY AREA EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
BY INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1950, 1960, AND 1970

<u>1960</u>					
Total Employed Residents of Bay Area		1,373,960			
San Francisco Employed Residents		331,156			
San Francisco's Share of Employment		24.1%			
San Francisco's Share of Population		20%			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share*</u>	<u>Share %</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share</u>	<u>Share %</u>
1	Other Transportation	39.9%	12	Utilities & Sanitary	22.9%
2	Other Personal Services	38.2	13	Other Retail Trade	22.5
3	F.I.R.E.	35.7	14	Trucking, Warehouse	22.3
4	Eating, Drinking	35.3	15	Food, Bakery, Dairy	21.9
5	Hospitals & Medical	30.4	16	Private Households	21.7
6	Other Prof. & Related Svcs.	27.7	17	Repair Services	20.9
7	Entertainment & Recreation	27.5	18	Manufacturing	17.8
8	Business Services	27.2	19	Construction	16.7
9	Railroads & RR Express	26.6	20	Wholesale Trade	15.2
10	Communications	26.1	21	Educational Services	14.2
11	Public Administration	25.5	22	Mining	11.4
			23	Agriculture, Forest, Fish	5.1

*Left-hand column includes all of those industries in which San Francisco residents' share of employment is greater than its share of total Bay Area employment.

Source: 1960 (85)-427 ff.

TABLE 12 -- Continued

SAN FRANCISCO RESIDENTS SHARE OF BAY AREA EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
BY INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION, 1950, 1960, AND 1970

<u>1970</u>					
Total Employed Residents of Bay Area		1,823,357			
San Francisco Employed Residents		318,311			
San Francisco's Share of Employment		17.5%			
San Francisco's Share of Population		16%			
<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share*</u>	<u>Share %</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Industries by Rank of Share</u>	<u>Share %</u>
1	F.I.R.E.	28.8%	15	Mining	17.5%
2	Other Personal Services	27.0	16	Repair Services	17.1
3	Other Transportation	26.1	17	Food, Bakery, Dairy	15.9
4	Eating, Drinking	23.0	18	Other Retail Trade	15.9
5	Railroads & RR Express	22.8	19	Trucking, Warehouse	13.7
6	Other Prof. & Related Svcs.	21.9	20	Educational Services	12.4
7	Entertainment & Recreation	21.2	21	Construction	12.2
8	Business Services	20.9	22	Manufacturing	10.3
9	Public Administration	20.7	23	Agriculture, Forest, Fish	6.7
10	Private Households	20.4			
11	Hospitals & Medical	20.4			
12	Communications	20.0			
13	Utilities & Sanitary	19.6			
14	Wholesale Trade	18.4			

*Left-hand column includes all of those industries in which San Francisco residents' share of employment is greater than its share of total Bay Area employment.

Source: 1970 (123)-1053 ff.

TABLE 13

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE REST OF THE BAY AREA
BY INDUSTRY, 1950-1960, 1960-1970, 1950-1970

	1950 - 1960		1960 - 1970		1950 - 1970	
	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>R.B.A.</u>	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>R.B.A.</u>	<u>S.F.</u>	<u>R.B.A.</u>
Percent Change in Total Employed Residents	0.2%	52.1%	-3.8%	44.3%	-3.7%	119.6%
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	-10.1	-39.6	23.8	-8.4	11.3	-44.7
Mining	12.1	68.8	1.4	4.6	170.3	147.1
Construction	-24.8	24.3	-13.2	24.4	-34.8	54.6
Manufacturing	-2.5	76.5	-31.4	28.7	-33.2	127.1
Railroads & RR Express	-34.9	-23.9	-40.6	-27.1	-61.3	-44.5
Trucking, Warehouse	-20.1	73.8	-22.2	43.0	-37.8	148.5
Other Transportation	-3.4	33.0	-5.4	77.9	-8.6	136.6
Communications	-5.4	38.8	22.2	72.1	15.6	138.9
Utilities & Sanitary Services	-2.2	26.8	62.7	93.8	59.2	152.0
Wholesale Trade	-19.2	223.5	-11.0	-29.5	-28.1	127.9
Food, Bakery, Dairy	-31.9	13.3	-9.5	33.3	-38.4	50.9
Eating, Drinking	-15.0	19.0	-6.9	69.9	-20.9	102.2
Other Retail Trade	-17.9	38.3	2.0	56.7	-16.3	116.6
F.I.R.E.	12.2	70.3	22.7	67.9	37.6	185.9
Business Services	58.4	141.6	31.8	86.4	108.8	350.4
Repair Services	-22.3	12.7	35.2	73.3	5.1	95.4
Private Households	-1.6	44.6	-37.9	-32.7	-38.9	-2.7
Other Personal Services	-11.3	8.6	-3.2	61.6	-14.1	75.6
Entertainment & Recreation	-20.3	23.6	2.4	44.5	-18.4	78.6
Hospitals & Medical Services	-20.2	5.5	92.2	226.9	53.4	245.0
Educational Services	46.2	108.0	63.9	90.9	139.8	297.1
Other Professional & Related Services	116.4	258.6	13.2	53.1	145.0	449.2
Public Administration	-8.3	32.3	10.11	44.8	0.1	91.7

Sources: Ibid.

TABLE 14
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS BY KIND OF INDUSTRY,
SAN FRANCISCO AND THE REST OF THE BAY AREA
1950, 1960, 1970

Industrial Classification	1950		1960		1970		1950 - 1970 Kind of Change*	
	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.
Total Employment	330,616	1,016,123	331,156	1,373,960	318,311	1,823,357		
Agric., Forest. & Fisheries	0.5%	5.4%	0.5%	2.7%	0.6%	1.7%	I	D
Mining	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	I	D
Construction	5.6	8.2	4.2	6.7	3.8	5.8	D	D
Manufacturing	16.9	20.8	16.4	24.1	11.7	21.5	D	C
Railroads & RR Express	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	D	D
Trucking, Warehouse	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	D	I
Other Transp.	4.9	2.6	4.8	2.3	4.7	2.8	C	C
Communications	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.9	C	C
Util. & San. Svcs.	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	I	I
Wholesale Trade	6.5	4.4	5.3	9.3	4.9	4.6	D	C
Food, Bak., Dairy	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	D	D
Eating, Drinking	5.4	3.4	4.6	2.5	4.4	3.1	D	C
Other Retail Tr.	10.5	10.3	8.6	9.4	8.1	10.1	D	C
F.I.R.E.	8.2	4.7	9.1	5.2	11.7	6.0	I	I
Business Svcs.	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.0	3.3	2.7	I	I
Repair Services	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	C	C
Priv. Households	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.5	1.3	D	D
Other Pers. Svcs.	5.4	2.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	2.8	C	C
Entertainment & Recreation	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	C	D
Hospitals & Med.	4.7	3.9	3.7	2.7	7.5	6.1	I	I
Educational Svcs.	2.4	4.9	3.5	6.7	11.2	9.0	I	I
Other Profes. & Related Svcs.	2.7	2.1	5.6	4.9	8.9	5.0	I	I
Public Admin.	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.9	6.4	I	C

*C = Constant, defined as $\pm 10\%$ of 1950 prop.; D = Declining; I = Increasing.

Source: Ibid.

sixteen percent share of Bay Area population and seventeen percent share of the labor force claimed over twenty-eight percent of that classification.

Significant in the comparison of the percent of the labor force employed in particular industries is the picture of the decline of manufacturing and manufacturing-related industries and the increase of service-related categories. Where in 1950 manufacturing and other retail trade accounted for over a quarter of the employed residents, they declined in 1970 to under twenty percent. For the rest of the Bay Area, they remained relatively constant, ranging within ten percent of their 1950 figures. On the other hand, educational services increased its share sharply and the F.I.R.E. group displayed substantial gains.

The data show the changes between censuses and for the two decades. Discounting the 'Mining' category because its considerable increase owes to a very small initial employment and is, therefore, not significant, the three largest increases have come in the 'Other Professional & Related Services', 'Educational Services' and 'Business Services'. The sharpest decline, in 'Railroad and Railway Express', is apparently not a local phenomenon, since a slightly lower decline obtained in the rest of the Bay Area as well. On the other hand, 'Manufacturing' declined in the city as an employer of residents and increased for the other counties.

The import of the three tables simply is to confirm what has long been common knowledge: that San Francisco is, indeed, the service industry city and that its role in the actual production of goods has been steadily diminishing in recent years. That this poses problems for the employment of many San Francisco residents is also emphasized by the figures presented here. Service industries such as the F.I.R.E. group, education, and the professional fields demand skills which may not be readily reflected in the changing residential population of the city.

Class of Worker

The Bureau of the Census differentiates between four classes of worker: privately employed with wage or salary, self-employed, employed by government, and unpaid family workers.

TABLE 15

CLASS OF WORKER, SAN FRANCISCO AND THE REST OF THE BAY AREA, 1950-1970, PERCENT OF EMPLOYED RESIDENTS IN EACH CLASS (NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES)

	San Francisco			Rest of the Bay Area		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Employed	330,616	331,156	318,311	685,507	1,042,804	1,505,046
Private- Wage & Salary	76.2%	75.9%	73.6%	70.3%	72.9%	73.4%
Government Workers	13.3	14.8	19.1	15.3	17.6	18.9
Self- Employed Workers	10.3	8.8	7.1	13.6	8.8	7.2
Unpaid Family Workers	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4

Sources: 1950 (35)-108, 109, 122; (43)-170, 171, 172
1960 (74)-305; (84)-423-426
1970 (88)-547-549, 555

While private wage and salary employment has declined as a share of total employment for San Francisco, it has increased for the rest of the Bay Area. The trend in government employment is approximately parallel for both, as is the case for the self-employed. Thus, with the growth of industry in the rest of the Bay Area, the increase in share of wage and salary and government workers appears largely at the expense of the self-employed and unpaid family worker category.

In San Francisco, on the other hand, the decline in the wage and salary and the self-employed categories is absorbed by the governmental sector. It should be remembered that the governmental sector includes Federal, State, and local employees. The decrease

in share of the self-employed group in both the city and the region may be an indirect signal of the decline of the small independent entrepreneur which itself is a national phenomenon.

TABLE 16

CLASS OF WORKER, SAN FRANCISCO AND
THE REST OF THE BAY AREA, 1950-1970,
SAN FRANCISCO'S SHARE OF BAY AREA EMPLOYED RESIDENTS
(NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES)

Class of Worker	San Francisco's Share		
	1950	1960	1970
Bay Area Employment	1,016,123	1,373,960	1,823,357
S.F. Share Total	32.5%	24.1%	17.5%
Private Wage & Salary	34.3	24.2	17.5
Government Workers	29.4	20.8	17.5
Self-employed Workers	26.8	23.9	17.3
Unpaid Family Workers	12.0	19.5	14.3

Source: Ibid.

The data are remarkable only for the general convergence of the share of the individual categories with the share of the total employed residents which the city enjoys.

Place of and Journey to Work

Of particular interest is the final measure of employment; where people worked and how they reached their place of employment. This information was first collected in the 1960 Census and has been elaborated upon in the 1970 Census.

Remarkable first is the high proportion of San Franciscans who live and work in the city as compared with the rest of the Bay Area's residents. This is, of course, a reflection of the fact that, as a central city, much of the labor force living in it enjoys the opportunities for employment offered by it. In contrast, the suburban areas are not as economically self-sufficient and tend to supply labor to communities outside their counties. However, it is interesting to note that the proportion of San Francisco residents working outside of the city has increased

TABLE 17

PLACE OF AND JOURNEY TO WORK, SAN FRANCISCO
AND THE REST OF THE BAY AREA, COMPOSITION

	1 9 6 0		1 9 7 0	
	S.F.	R.B.A.	S.F.	R.B.A.
All Workers	336,596	1,060,919	318,741	1,505,723
Worked in County of Residence	86.7%	74.3%	80.7%	69.8%
Worked Outside County of Residence	6.5	20.9	9.8	23.3
Place Not Reported	6.8	4.8	9.4	6.9
Means of Transportation to Work:				
Private Auto or Car Pool	39.3	74.9	48.9	83.9
Bus or Streetcar	36.7	6.1	35.2	5.3
Railroad, Subway or Elevated Train	0.1*	1.3	0.1*	0.8
Taxicab**	NA	NA	0.3	0.2
Walked Only	10.8	6.1	11.1	6.9
Other Means	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.9
Worked at Home	4.8	4.4	2.7	2.6
Not Reported	6.8	4.7	NA	NA

*Probably a misunderstanding on the part of the respondent
insofar as rail rapid transit was not operational in 1970.

**Included in "Other Means".

Sources: 1960 (72)-265,281; (82)-411,414
1970 (82)-451-453

sharply in the decade. The pattern of an out-commuting labor force may also be responsible for the considerable increase in the use of the private automobile in the journey to work, since the labor force resident in the city declined from 1960 to 1970. Despite this, the proportion of San Francisco residents using the automobile as a means to travel to work is markedly less than that of the rest of the Bay Area. This is a finding with important implications for local transit planning and usage. It may also suggest that if the transit options open to San Franciscans were more generally available throughout the Bay Area, there might be a significant shift in this category. Since the Bay Area Rapid Transit System was not operational and since the Golden Gate Bridge Transit District had not yet taken over the functions of North Bay commuting service, the impact of these major developments were not reflected in the Census report. Further, improvement in the local system might also have the effect of restoring the local share of transit patronage.

As might be expected in this very compact city, a significant proportion of persons walked to their workplace. Decline in the share of those who worked at home may be attributable to a difference in the way in which the question was asked in 1970 than in 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the last working day of the week; in 1960 it referred to the last week worked. Thus, there may have been a factor affecting the response to this question which makes the finding in the table suspect.

As has been noted previously, the number of employed San Franciscans declined while those of the rest of the Bay Area increased during the period. The number working outside the county increased sharply for the period, as it did for the rest of the Bay Area. The significance of this has been discussed above for San Francisco; for the rest of the Bay Area, it simply reflects the growth of the "bedroom" communities and the fact that the labor market is generally separated from the living place of the worker. Transit patronage declined slightly in San Francisco and increased in the rest of the Bay Area, while the walk to work, though less popular in the city, showed a remarkable increase for the rest of the Bay Area. Whether this reflects the impact of the growing number of industrial suburbs that provide employment close to the home or an increased propensity for a healthful and environmentally sound solution to transportation is moot.

TABLE 18

PLACE OF AND JOURNEY TO WORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND
THE REST OF THE BAY AREA, CHANGE, 1960-1970

	San Francisco Percent Change	Rest of the Bay Area Percent Change
All Workers	-5.3%	41.9%
Worked in County of Residence	-11.9	33.4
Worked Outside County of Residence	43.3	58.3
Place Not Reported	31.9	102.1
Means of Transportation to Work:		
Private Auto or Car Pool	18.1	58.9
Bus or Streetcar	-9.3	22.2
Railroad, Subway* or Elevated Train	---	---
Walked Only	-2.3	58.1
Other Means	5.2	-4.4
Worked at Home	-47.4	-16.8

*See note, Table 17

Sources: Ibid.

Census tract publications for 1960 and 1970 show the number of residents of the SMSA who reported their place of work for those years. Unfortunately, data for the entire Bay Area is not available in published form on a comparable basis. Consequently, Santa Clara, Napa, and Sonoma counties are not included in the 1960 information, and, in addition, Solano is excluded from 1970 tables.

TABLE 19
PLACE OF WORK: SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA
1960 - 1970

Place of Work	1960	% of Inside SMSA	1970	% of Inside SMSA	% Change 1960-1970
Inside SMSA	1,008,091		1,113,062		10.4%
San Francisco	398,151	39.5%	405,729	40.2%	1.9
CBD	NA	NA	139,473	13.8	NA
Rest of SF	NA	NA	266,256	26.4	NA
Oakland	156,712	15.5	150,843	14.9	-3.7
Rest of Alameda County	168,101	16.7	220,138	21.8	30.9
Contra Costa	97,904	9.7	132,837	13.2	35.6
Marin	35,598	3.5	43,489	4.3	50.3
San Mateo	106,956	10.6	160,026	15.9	49.6
Solano	44,669	4.4	NA	NA	NA

Sources: 1960 - Table P3, p. 198, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population and Housing: 1960 Census Tracts. Final Report PHC(1)-137, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1962.

1970 - Table P2, pp. 73-74, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing - Census Tracts, PHC(1)-189, U.S.G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1972.

Notable is the high proportion in both 1960 and 1970 of SMSA residents who work in San Francisco. The city is clearly a major employer for the region including these counties. In 1970, the CBD (Central Business District) was differentiated from the rest of the city, and this small area of San Francisco claims approximately one-third of those reporting their employment in the city. Calculating the resident workforce of the city as a percentage of the total reporting San Francisco as their place of work, we find that in 1960 73.1 percent lived and worked in the city (291,461 or 398,151) and in 1970 the proportion had declined to 63.5 percent (257,351 of 405,729). Thus, although there has been a slight decline in the working population of the city, locally employed, the total proportion has increased.

Outside of San Francisco, which provides a major source of employment for its residents, Marin and San Mateo counties are those having the highest proportion of residents employed in the city. Alameda and Contra Costa have increased their proportion in the decade, as well as Marin, while San Mateo's proportion has declined. The changes in proportions may well be further altered by the operation of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System. The changing patterns reflect changes in the residential pattern of the counties as well as a change in the nature of the labor market. Although Alameda County enjoys relative proximity to San Francisco, by comparison with Contra Costa and Solano counties, it has traditionally been a major source of "blue collar" employment, and has developed a different labor market than that available in San Francisco. San Mateo and Marin counties, on the other hand, are oriented to the administrative, professional and clerical market of the city. The growth in numbers of those employed from outlying counties has been remarkably similar during the decade, ranging from 8,879 for San Mateo County to 11,642 for Marin and with an average growth of 10,698. However, the proportional change has been striking in the case of Contra Costa County at 111.7 percent and substantial for Marin (64.7 percent) and Alameda (50.3 percent).

TABLE 20

PLACE OF WORK: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF THOSE
WHO WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO BY COUNTY, 1960-1970

County	1 9 6 0			1 9 7 0			Percent Change 1960-1970	
	Total Work Inside SMSA	In S.F.	Percent	Total Work Inside SMSA	In S.F.	Percent	Total	S.F.
Alameda	316,941	22,972	7.2%	369,787	34,530	9.3%	16.7%	50.3%
Contra Costa	132,371	9,588	7.2	188,612	20,301	10.8	42.5	111.7
Marin	51,970	17,988	34.6	74,617	29,630	39.7	43.6	64.7
San Francisco	310,490	291,461	93.9	283,361	257,351	90.8	-8.7	-11.7
San Mateo	150,831	55,038	36.5	196,685	63,917	32.5	30.4	16.1
Solano	45,488	604	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sources: 1960 - Ibid., pp. 198-200
1970 - Ibid., pp. 73-74

Note: Percentages in this table vary from percentages in Table 17 because of different base used. This table uses only those reported working in SMSA, slightly lower than the all worker base used in Table 17.

R E S I D E N T I A L M O B I L I T Y

The measure of the residential mobility or, conversely, the stability of the population is offered in comparable terms for two census years, 1960 and 1970. While data is available for 1950, the term of residence was limited to one year before the Census rather than five. The findings of the two censuses are offered.

In both 1960 and 1970, San Francisco residents were less mobile than residents of other Bay Area counties, for a higher percentage occupied the same house five years before the Census was taken in the city than in the Bay Area. In both the city and the Bay Area, the tendency to move had declined. For those who occupied a different house, there was a greater tendency to intra-county (local) moves in the city as opposed to the Bay Area, though this local movement had declined in percent of the total for the two years. The number of San Franciscans who came from another state and those who came from California had declined slightly in number for the two years, though remained relatively constant as a proportion of the population. Finally, those who came from abroad increased nearly thirty percent for San Francisco and forty-two percent for the rest of the Bay Area, but in terms of proportion, twice as many San Franciscans had been residents of a foreign country as in the rest of the Bay Area. This last point emphasizes, once again, the cosmopolitan quality of this city.

TABLE 21

RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY, SAN FRANCISCO AND THE BAY AREA
1960-1970, A COMPARISON

	San Francisco				Rest of Bay Area			
	1960	Percent	1970	Percent	1960	Percent	1970	Percent
Population								
5 years & over	681,459		673,112		2,566,697		3,589,649	
Same house	306,460	44.9%	321,459	47.8%	992,916	38.7%	1,595,119	44.4%
Different house in U.S.	325,061	47.7	265,838	39.5	1,460,666	56.9	1,712,615	47.7
County								
Same	212,270	65.3	157,342	59.2	724,457	49.6	886,552	51.7
Different	112,971	34.7	108,496	40.8	736,199	50.4	826,063	48.2
State								
Same	52,055	46.2	50,579	46.6	427,817	58.1	497,549	60.2
Different	60,736	53.8	57,917	53.4	299,382	40.7	328,524	39.8
Abroad	30,253	4.4	39,281	5.8	59,506	2.3	84,256	2.3
Moved, 1955 or 1965 residence not reported	19,685	2.9	46,534	6.9	53,609	2.1	197,659	5.5

Note: The categories "same house", "different house", "abroad", and "moved, 1955 or 1965 residence not reported" add to the total population over five, while county is a subdivision of different house and state a subdivision of different county.

Sources: 1960 (82)-409 ff.; 1970 (113)-1033 ff.

APPENDIX TABLE

MEDIAN INCOME BY CENSUS TRACT, 1969

Census Tract	TOTAL			BLACK*		SPANISH SPEAKING*	
	Family	Family & Unrelated	Unrelated Individuals	Family	Family & Unrelated	Family	Family & Unrelated
101	\$ 7,147	\$ 8,288	\$ 8,556				
102	17,899	9,012	6,844				
103	10,716	8,867	6,806				
104	11,165	8,740	6,606				
105	---	2,611	2,611				
106	8,583	6,402	4,411				
107	6,947	3,685	2,555				
108	11,444	7,904	5,756				
109	11,585	7,682	6,682				
110	9,180	6,488	5,371				
111	7,821	4,958	4,356				
112	11,829	7,167	5,647				
113	6,824	5,230	4,619				
114	5,597	3,145	2,051				
115	7,667	2,584	2,371				
116	19,051	10,846	8,907				
117	6,676	4,310	4,095				
118	6,352	3,738	2,987				
119	10,131	5,919	5,518				
120	7,250	4,599	4,212				
121	7,870	5,764	5,501				
122	7,513	4,473	3,858				
123	6,510	4,244	3,981	\$ 7,114	\$ 4,375		
124	7,290	3,911	3,423				
125	5,309	2,805	2,658				
126	13,123	8,841	7,310				
127	14,774	9,185	7,349				
128	15,522	8,679	6,034				
129	11,290	7,268	5,987				
130	12,956	7,832	6,919				
131	16,587	7,965	6,755				

*Only if more than 400 persons per tract.

APPENDIX TABLE -- page 2

Census Tract	TOTAL			BLACK*		SPANISH SPEAKING*	
	Family	Family & Unrelated	Unrelated Individuals	Family	Family & Unrelated	Family	Family & Unrelated
132	\$27,716	\$ 9,235	\$ 6,139				
133	17,222	7,770	4,356				
134	11,322	6,769	6,021	\$ 8,885	\$ 6,162		
135	11,345	6,843	5,298				
151	10,769	6,104	5,659				
152	9,550	5,714	4,779	7,500	4,276		
153	7,011	4,311	3,006	6,525	4,474		
154	10,861	7,415	5,538	7,534	6,062		
155	6,082	4,695	3,819	4,531	3,569		
156	11,462	7,674	4,721				
157	10,566	3,834	1,914	6,788	5,870	\$13,500	\$ 5,211
158	6,353	4,765	3,360	6,138	4,782		
159	10,264	7,167	5,041	6,979	5,560		
160	11,808	6,000	4,989				
161	3,795	2,760	2,176	3,444	2,905		
162	6,010	4,170	3,474	5,479	2,914		
163	5,823	4,003	2,768	5,712	4,199		
164	7,143	5,000	3,738	7,239	5,575		
165	8,176	5,698	3,788	8,676	6,355		
166	7,121	4,483	2,960	7,056	5,850	5,850	5,167
167	7,524	5,356	4,065	7,562	5,979	8,500	5,261
168	7,165	4,597	3,270	7,568	5,212	8,250	6,429
169	8,657	5,337	3,535	8,765	6,441	10,120	5,480
170	12,381	8,025	6,656				
171	9,091	5,494	3,945	7,510	5,528	6,967	5,297
176	6,115	2,900	2,734			8,413	3,838
177	7,885	5,581	3,276			7,500	5,000
178	6,576	3,121	2,422	4,950	3,660	7,682	4,308
179	6,764	2,732	2,317	6,043	2,968	5,941	3,150
180	6,250	3,045	2,541	2,935	2,524		
201	6,392	3,998	2,893			6,250	4,870
202	6,389	4,428	3,457	5,111	3,750	6,245	5,073
203	8,150	6,245	4,957			7,654	6,107
204	13,444	8,780	7,436			10,533	7,741
205	10,600	6,714	4,609				

*Only if more than 400 persons per tract.

APPENDIX TABLE -- page 3

Census Tract	TOTAL			BLACK*		SPANISH SPEAKING*	
	Family	Family & Unrelated	Unrelated Individuals	Family	Family & Unrelated	Family	Family & Unrelated
206	\$ 9,784	\$ 6,829	\$ 5,735			\$ 8,136	\$ 6,989
207	7,753	5,773	3,936			7,768	6,000
208	6,762	4,187	2,855			6,555	4,828
209	7,877	4,994	2,779			7,420	5,907
210	9,526	6,825	4,308			8,717	6,837
211	10,118	7,025	4,141			10,266	8,324
212	10,111	7,704	5,700			10,353	6,950
213	12,270	8,902	5,733			10,778	9,261
214	9,267	6,905	4,818			7,962	6,415
215	9,972	7,691	4,098			10,280	9,267
216	14,383	10,607	6,466				
217	12,060	9,733	6,500			9,575	9,150
218	10,510	8,046	4,667			9,545	8,439
226	5,550	3,447	1,889				
227	8,330	6,500	4,720	\$ 4,645	\$ 4,240	9,470	8,057
228	7,480	5,740	3,571	7,438	5,520	7,055	6,004
229	7,124	5,603	2,698	5,375	5,042	7,645	6,190
230	10,860	8,474	2,932	10,763	8,646	10,357	7,907
231	5,776	5,082	2,575	5,626	4,909		
232	9,444	7,616	2,120	9,528	8,228		
233	10,316	9,237	3,731				
234	5,804	4,915	2,652	5,814	5,065		
251	10,046	8,768	4,938	10,478	8,727	9,750	9,446
252	9,356	7,356	5,079	7,625	6,731	10,460	8,739
253	9,490	5,915	3,625			9,396	8,058
254	8,811	7,174	2,973	7,705	6,882	8,407	7,485
255	10,702	7,931	3,109			13,245	11,491
256	11,071	9,467	3,100			8,922	8,612
257	11,201	8,990	2,949			10,453	8,794
258	10,617	8,871	4,676				
259	12,767	10,422	3,447	13,781	13,781**	11,941	10,091
260	9,991	8,229	2,656	9,926	8,000	10,314	8,963
261	11,417	9,431	3,490			12,813	12,406
262	10,887	8,776	2,540			10,600	9,182

*Only if more than 400 persons per tract. **According to Census figures; may be misprint.

APPENDIX TABLE -- page 4

Census Tract	TOTAL			BLACK*		SPANISH SPEAKING*	
	Family	Family & Unrelated	Unrelated Individuals	Family	Family & Unrelated	Family	Family & Unrelated
263	\$11,622	\$ 9,689	\$ 2,880			\$11,085	\$10,596
264	10,640	9,207	4,276	\$ 9,524	\$ 8,176	10,027	8,929
301	11,136	6,495	3,737	10,500	6,800	6,912	6,269
302	9,577	6,922	4,404			8,767	7,839
303	13,485	10,274	5,312			13,479	12,465
304	16,333	12,707	6,140				
305	15,488	12,604	2,795				
306	15,542	12,360	4,611				
307	15,453	12,890	6,769	15,244	14,400	16,033	14,400
308	15,716	12,214	4,818			16,810	11,000
309	18,676	14,477	4,685	15,510	12,955	17,254	16,056
310	13,488	11,190	4,660			15,213	14,357
311	10,534	8,417	4,727			9,956	9,144
312	10,245	7,913	3,214	10,648	9,595	9,192	8,235
313	10,811	9,239	3,746	10,618	9,570	13,109	10,833
314	10,746	8,973	2,643	11,158	9,984		
326	12,041	9,212	4,592			12,750	11,714
327	11,882	10,236	5,446			11,161	10,516
328	12,453	9,880	3,286			9,703	9,313
329	12,798	10,895	4,919			14,032	13,306
330	12,942	10,071	5,089			9,620	9,220
331	18,493	16,043	4,077				
332	12,879	8,966	4,025			12,865	9,182
351	12,969	10,883	5,754			14,614	13,243
352	10,846	7,996	4,957			12,412	10,607
353	12,005	10,576	4,974				
354	12,399	9,987	4,789			12,381	11,813
401	9,776	6,675	4,889				
402	10,883	7,450	3,805			10,826	6,800
426	10,914	7,843	4,313			9,821	8,833
427	11,273	8,045	5,569			10,192	7,550
428	21,803	14,671	5,962				
451	9,686	7,404	5,167			9,175	6,750
452	11,050	7,235	4,243			11,167	8,024

*Only if more than 400 persons per tract.

APPENDIX TABLE -- page 5

Census Tract	TOTAL			BLACK*		SPANISH SPEAKING*	
	Family	Family & Unrelated	Unrelated Individuals	Family	Family & Unrelated	Family	Family & Unrelated
476	\$11,114	\$ 8,466	\$ 4,167				
477	11,743	8,239	3,870			\$13,150	\$ 9,531
478	11,899	8,497	5,111			11,286	8,883
479	11,665	9,004	5,441			13,000	10,105
601	9,205	3,412	2,249	\$ 8,967	\$ 3,471	8,231	2,425
602	---	---	---				
603	---	2,667	2,833				
604	17,254	16,024	1,780				
605	4,186	3,821	2,417	2,787	2,732		
606	5,250	3,634	2,854				
607	---	---	---				
608	9,833	5,000	---				
609	2,455	2,618	---				
610	12,763	10,717	5,813	12,833	11,750		
City	10,503	6,765	4,283	7,676	5,775	9,497	7,224

Source: Tables P4, P6, P8 PHC(1)-189, Census Tracts San Francisco-Oakland SMSA.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

JOSEPH L. ALIOTO, MAYOR

City Planning Commission

Walter S. Newman, President

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